

Mrs. Danforth

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

VOL. XX.

NO. 48.

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—CASH IN ADVANCE.
One copy, one year, \$2.00
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ANNUAL MESSAGE.

HON. TOD R. CALDWELL,
GOVERNOR OF NORTH
CAROLINA.

Delivered and Read to the General
Assembly, Wednesday, November
20th, 1872.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of
the State of North Carolina:

You, the representatives of the sovereign
people, are gentlemen of the Constitution
with that for the interest of our constitu-
tional, and it is my duty to give you such
information and make such recommendations
as may be deemed expedient.

It affords me the most sincere gratification
to be able to congratulate the people of
our State upon their greatly improved
condition during the year, now rapidly
drawing to a close; in that an abundance
of all the products of our soil have crowned
their labor; that prosperity and thrift
are to be seen on every side, following close
in the wake of industry and enterprise,
and that a better feeling is everywhere
manifested among our people, who are
fast becoming reconciled, one towards the
other. For these and kindred blessings,
let us be devoutly thankful to the boun-
tiful Giver of all good gifts and strive to
make ourselves, as a great State, worthy
and deserving of them.

OUR FEDERAL RELATIONS.

As preliminary to other recommendations, I deem it proper to call your attention
to the relations of the State with the
National Government, which, since the
late war, have been in some respects
altered by amendments to the Constitution
of the United States, and have, in
other respects, become more delicate than
formerly, requiring deliberation and con-
sideration in shaping general legislation
upon a variety of subjects. The material
interests of the people are more gravely
involved in this subject than is generally
supposed. Until good order and quiet are
restored and assured within our borders,
the immigration enterprise and capital,
which are flowing into less favored regions,
cannot be turned to us, and every branch
of labor and business must continue to
languish. Until the State and her people
are manifestly in full accord with the
National Government, there will continue to
exist apprehensions of possible trouble, af-
fecting the interest of capital, and produc-
ing a disinclination to invest in our section
or to seek a residence among us. With-
out this it must be many years before we
can hope to recover from the calamities
through which we have passed, and be
relieved from the embarrassments which
now weigh so heavily upon the people.

The result of the recent State and Na-
tional elections, has shown too clearly to be
mistaken that the American people are
fixed in their purpose to perpetuate and
enforce the policy and principles, which
have been so long with us the basis of the
contests in which we have lost so much.
It is wise, as it is now our duty as citizens
and men, to look upon events as they are
and to conform our public policy, and as
far as possible our private conduct, to the
national will—to put this State in full and
complete accord with the Nation—and to
render the interposition of direct national
authority entirely unnecessary, either for
the protection of citizens or for any other
purpose. This, for several years, has our
State been disengaged and diverted from its
true interests; society has been lowered in
tone; individuals demoralized, and per-
sonal bitterness between neighbors and
former friends engendered to the distraction
of confidence and the general ruin of
business in all its relations and results.

STATE DEBT AND FINANCES.

In my message to the last General As-
sembly will be found a summary of the
State debt, which it is not necessary to
repeat, as very little change has occurred
since, except in the accruing interest.

I again call the attention of the legisla-
ture to the great importance of carefully
considering this whole subject. The honor
and character, as well as the material in-
terests of the State are most seriously in-
volved. Immigrants seeking investment
and homes in the State, have been turned
away as soon as they have learned the
condition of the public finances, and the
apparent heavy debt hanging over us. It
is difficult to make any public suggestions
to the Legislature on this subject without
running the risk of setting up speculation
and gambling in our public securities and
otherwise affecting indefinitely many
questions connected with the subject. I
shall refrain from going into details at
present; but hope, during your present
session, to confer with the proper com-
mittees of your respective bodies and com-
municate information and make suggestions
that may aid in coming to some
proper conclusion as to the best course to
be pursued.

A State ought to meet every money ob-
ligation with promptness. The faith of
creditors rests entirely upon confidence.
The fact that the State cannot be brought
into the Courts and compelled to pay its
debts, is, and ought to be, a still stronger
reason for acting always in good faith.
In the affairs of States, however, as in
those of individuals, exigencies arise
when it may not be possible to meet
promptly its obligations. An unadjusted
debt hanging over a State is an incubus,
which deadens enterprise, and prevents its
advancement in population and wealth.

The causes which have brought about
the existing condition of things never oc-
curred before, and probably will not occur
again. The complete sweeping away of
almost the entire accumulations of the
past—the change in the labor system, the
resulting want of individual confidence
and credit; and the general depression
and embarrassment in nearly all the busi-
ness relations, have been natural results
of circumstances over which the State and
its people have no control. But immense
resources are still left to us, and need only
to be developed to restore a high degree
of individual prosperity and of public
wealth. The future is full of hope, and
we have well grounded reasons for believ-
ing, that, by judicious legislation and a
wise and broad policy in the management
of our national advantages, the day may
be hastened, more rapidly than is generally
supposed, when our present depressed
condition will be greatly changed for the
better. This has been, doubtless, fully
considered by the State's creditors, and
gives us still much power to restore, in
some measure, that confidence, which the
proverbial honesty, and sober, solid char-
acter of our people once inspired. This
would be greatly facilitated by a manifes-
tation on the part of the representatives
of the people of a determined disposition
to make the best of all the advantages and
resources within our possession, by an
earnest, well considered and businesslike
system of measures looking to the ma-
terial interests, and advancement of in-
dustry, enterprise and business in all their
various relations and objects.

There is no subject upon which such
action could accomplish so much, and in-
spire such immediate confidence, and
gain such valuable results, as the manage-
ment of the perplexing and difficult ques-
tions connected with the State debt. This
question should be dealt with, without
relation to party politics and totally inde-
pendent of all party considerations.
All classes of citizens are equally interested
in its proper solution. The interests of
capital and labor are alike involved. The
property holder and the laborer bear to it
the same relations. The debt is a mort-
gage, no less upon the labor than upon the
property of the State. The taxes are paid
from the products of labor, and enter as
an element into all contracts between the
owners of property and those who occupy
it, use it, or render it productive by the
sweat of the brow. The honor and char-
acter of the State, the property and
prosperity of all classes and individuals of its
people. In the management of financial
questions, therefore, not only party con-
siderations, but all jealousies between
classes, all animosities engendered by polit-
ical strife; pride of caste; a humiliating sense
of lost power, and an ill-founded hope of
restoring by some means to a greater or
less degree, the old order of things.

It could not reasonably be expected, at
first that the former ruling classes in this
State should fully realize, and conform in
all respects and upon all occasions, to the
new order of things. There was in the
way, former prejudices and habits; pas-
sions and animosities engendered by recent
strife; pride of caste; a humiliating sense
of lost power, and an ill-founded hope of
restoring by some means to a greater or
less degree, the old order of things.

Political parties have participated in
such feelings and hopes, or have en-
couraged and used them in their own
purpose. Thus, for several years, has our
State been disengaged and diverted from its
true interests; society has been lowered in
tone; individuals demoralized, and per-
sonal bitterness between neighbors and
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of confidence and the general ruin of
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With some classes of Bonds there are
connected grave legal questions, involving,
if not the entire amount of their face,
certainly the amount that the State is
under any moral obligation to pay. In
some, the question of delivery and of fraud
is identically with that of the holders of
another. Legislation, not well considered,
or inadvertent, might seriously derange
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Third.—The illiterate voters of the State were greatly confused at the August election by being compelled to vote upon four separate pieces of paper and in four separate boxes. It is difficult to conceive any good reason why this requirement should be kept in law. At a very large number of the precincts, votes were put, by accident or by design of the poll-holders, into wrong boxes, and were rejected in the count. In this way many citizens were, in effect, disfranchised. It is noticeable that almost all the precincts, where this occurred to any considerable extent, there were large numbers of colored voters, who were unable to read and therefore could not assort and deposit their ballots themselves. There are other features of the law to which I called the attention of the last Legislature in my message to which I would respectfully refer your Honorable Body.

Any feature in the law calculated to attain a valuable result may be submitted to, for the sake of such result, although it may inconvenience or bear hardly upon the illiterate voter. Even when it opens the door to possible fraud and imposition, if the main object to be attained is necessary to a fair election, and cannot be as well attained in any other way, it may be better not to make a change. But in those features, and especially in the first, where no possible good can be obtained or suggested, an impression is produced upon the people that the purpose is to open the way for fraud and unfair practices upon certain classes of voters.

I have deemed it my duty to call your attention particularly to this subject, because it is reported and believed by many, that the frauds practiced in the elections this year, under those features of the law, reached many thousand votes. Such an impression produces dissatisfaction and discontent among the people, and brings reprobation upon the laws and law-makers of the State.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

The last General Assembly proceeded to apportion Senators and Representatives. It is exceedingly doubtful whether they had any right to do so, at that time, and whether the present Legislature has not been chosen in violation of the Constitution of the State. I do not now propose to raise so grave a question, but simply to call your attention to some of the details of the act.

The Constitution provides that "each Senate district shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and Indians not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory."

In the present apportionment this unmistakable provision of the Constitution is palpably disregarded.—Two distinct elements are required to enter into the formation "Senate Districts." First, they "shall contain as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants." Secondly, they "shall at all times consist of contiguous territory."

The first requirement is disregarded in the present apportionment to an extent that could not possibly have been inadvertently done. By it thousands of the people are without due and lawful representation in the Senate, and are virtually disfranchised. It is difficult to express, in becoming language, what every honest man in the State must feel, when he considers the facts and circumstances attending so plain a disregard, not only of the Constitution itself, but of the right of the people to fair and impartial representation. It deems it my imperative duty, without reserve, to lay the matter before you in detail, that the reproach may rest where it properly belongs, and in the confident hope, and belief, that this General Assembly will, by prompt action, show to the country its appreciation of what is just and proper, and give full and rightful weight to the manifest voice and will of the people.

The entire population of the State, by the Census of 1870, is one million, seventy-one thousand, four hundred and fifty—making twenty-one thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine inhabitants the exact number each Senate District should contain, if perfect exactness could be obtained. But the Constitution does not require perfect exactness. It requires an approximation "as nearly as may be." This approximation can in all cases be very nearly attained by grouping counties together, and when some of the more populous counties must be embraced in a District, by making it large enough to take more than one Senator, thus equalizing and giving weight to every large excess in a county.—Eight of the Districts in the present apportionment have allotted to them two Senators, while only two are allotted one. But this appears not to have been done in scarcely a single locality, where it was necessary to secure an approximation to equality in the number of inhabitants. The Convention, which ordained the former apportionment, had only the Census of 1860 for a guide. The changes wrought by the war, in the relative population of the counties and sections of the State, rendered the data of the Census of 1860 unreliable. In consequence of this, some inequality occurred which was disclosed by the Census of 1870. To correct this inequality was the only plausible reason alleged for hastening, under doubtful authority, a new apportionment. It is remarkable that the new apportionment, undertaken for such reason, should be made more unequal and unfair than the one it was intended to correct. Having the Census of 1870 before them, it is difficult to conceive how it was possible for the last Legislature to mistake so grossly and to fail so entirely in respecting the constitutional provisions designed to protect the most essential and fundamental of all popular rights—that of equal representation.

I will, for precision of demonstration, call attention to a few of the very many glaring instances that may be found throughout the new apportionment. I select for this purpose, ten of the forty-two Districts. In this ten, are included three of the eight double Districts, in order to show that they were not made double for the purpose of approximating equality in population. Bearing in mind that 21,429 is the ratio of population required by the Constitution to be approximated "as nearly as may be," the startling violation of this requirement may be seen at a glance.

There is allotted to the

	Population	Senators
1st District	50,015	2
10th "	33,686	2
24th "	33,610	2
18th "	35,617	1
23d "	15,708	1
12th "	27,978	1
14th "	16,426	1
3d "	27,699	1
17th "	16,897	1
31st "	17,614	1
Total population	141,309	8
Total population	91,294	3
14th District	16,463	1
23d "	16,897	1
24th "	15,708	1
Total population	49,041	3
Total population	67,296	4
12th District	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	63,595	2
Total population	67,296	4
12th District	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	63,595	2

By grouping these Districts in various ways, the total disregard of the ratio of population, viz.: 21,429, which the Constitution requires to be approximated "as nearly as may be," becomes still more glaring. There is allotted to the

	Population	Senators
1st District	50,015	2
3d "	27,699	1
12th "	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	141,309	5
Total population	91,294	3
14th District	16,463	1
23d "	16,897	1
24th "	15,708	1
31st "	17,614	1
Total population	141,309	5
Total population	91,294	3
14th District	16,463	1
23d "	16,897	1
24th "	15,708	1
31st "	17,614	1
Total population	141,309	5

It will be observed that the Second District has 31,618 more inhabitants than the Seventh, and has an excess of 17,005 over the regular ratio. The extraordinary, inconvenient and most grotesque shape of this Second District precludes all pretense that convenience of territory entered, in the slightest degree, into the motive for disfranchising 17,000 of its people. The same may be said of nearly all the other Districts. Their shape cannot be characterized otherwise than as absurd and ridiculous.

The Second District has an excess of 17,005; the Third District an excess of 9,633; the Fourth, an excess of 5,824; and the Sixth an excess of 5,072. The First District has a deficiency of 11,120; the Fifth a deficiency of 11,100; the Seventh a deficiency of 14,613. A mere glance at the map of the State is sufficient to convince any one that no consideration of contiguity or compactness of form could possibly have entered into the motive for creating instances of such unprecedented excess and deficiency in the population of the District.

Under this apportionment, one party has elected five members out of eight, while the other party, in the aggregate vote for members, had a popular majority of over 16,719. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the five Senators would be increased to six, with an excess of 12,735 population, while the eight would be reduced to six, with an excess of only 5,177.

There is allotted to the

	Population	Senators
2d District	27,699	1
12th "	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	141,309	8
Total population	91,294	3
14th District	16,463	1
23d "	16,897	1
24th "	15,708	1
31st "	17,614	1
Total population	141,309	5

Thus it appears that a population of 141,309 is allotted but five Senators—while another population of only 133,751 is allotted eight Senators. The ratio for the five is 22,261, while the ratio for the eight is only 16,719. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the five Senators would be increased to six, with an excess of 12,735 population, while the eight would be reduced to six, with an excess of only 5,177.

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24th "	15,708	1
31st "	17,614	1
Total population	141,309	5

Thus it appears that a population of 91,294 is allotted but three Senators, while another population of only 49,041 is also allotted three. The ratio for the first three is 30,431, while the ratio for the other three is only 16,337. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the first three would be increased to four, with an excess of 6,572 population—while the other three would be reduced to three with an excess of 6,183. The ratio applied to the three representing the 49,041 population would, if applied to the other three, increase them to five with an excess of 9,609. There is allotted to the

	Population	Senators
10th District	33,686	2
24th "	33,610	2
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	91,294	3
Total population	67,296	4
12th District	27,978	1
18th "	35,617	1
Total population	63,595	2

Thus it appears that a population of 63,595 is allotted but two Senators, while another population of only 67,296 is allotted four. The ratio for the two is 31,797, while the ratio for the four is only 16,824. According to the ratio required by the Constitution to be approximated, the two would be increased to three with a deficiency of only 692 population, while the four would be reduced to three with an excess of 3,089.

This is allotted to the 18th District, population 35,617, 1 Senator.

There is allotted to the 23d District, population 15,708, 1 Senator.

According to the ratio applied to the 23d District, the 18th would be entitled to two Senators and have an excess of 15,708 population.

In the history of the government, it has sometimes occurred, in more than one of the States, that, in the midst of high party excitement, the laying off of Districts for representatives has been more or less unfairly done. But such unfairness consisted in grouping together territories, and forming Districts in grotesque shapes, for the purpose of securing the vote of party majorities supposed to exist in certain localities. The palpable disregard of the amount of population, in violation of express law and the consequent disfranchisement of thousands of the people, has seldom if ever before been ventured upon anywhere. Heretofore, this unfairness has been confined to Congressional Districts, laid off under the requirements of acts of Congress. While all laws, both State and national, should be strictly observed, the requirements of the Constitution, which legislators take a solemn oath, in so respect to violate, might be supposed to be too sacred to be wilfully disregarded, however high and bitter party excitement may run.

The requirement, that each Senate District shall "consist of contiguous territory" has been technically complied with in the new apportionment. But it can hardly be said that the spirit of the law has been observed.²⁷ In several instances some of the counties composing the Districts, only touch at their corners, such an evasion of the original intent and policy of the Constitution, ought to be avoided in all cases.

The new apportionment for the House of Representatives is, in many respects, though in less degree, subject to the same animadversion as that for Senators. But I refrain from details, because the facts are within your reach, and attention having been called to the one, inquiry will necessarily be aroused as to the other.

Viewed in a party aspect, the result of the unlawful and unfair apportionment has been to give one party a large majority in the Legislature, at an election in which the other party, in the popular vote of the State, had a majority of thousands—not only in the vote for State officers, but greater still in the aggregate for Senators and Representatives in our Legislature and for members of Congress. This circumstance has given prominence, not only in the State, but in the whole nation, to that which we least all regret, and which will be the history of the State with regard to this apportionment.

I recommend that the Legislature take such action on this subject as shall remove this scandal from our statutes, and make the apportionment conform to the requirements of the Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The disregard of equality and fairness in the new apportionment for members of Congress under the census of 1870, is less striking than that for members of the Legislature. With a population of 1,071,450, North Carolina is allowed eight members of Congress. The ratio which should be approximated as nearly as possible for each Congressional District is 133,931 inhabitants.

In the present apportionment the

1st District	122,811	"
2d "	150,936	"
3d "	143,564	"
4th "	139,766	"
5th "	122,831	"
6th "	139,003	"
7th "	119,818	"
8th "	133,201	"

The annual report of Dr. Eugene Griswold, the worthy and efficient Superintendent, shows the operations at the Insane Asylum to have been conducted with marked success and unusual ability. The whole number of patients treated is considerably in excess of most former years and the Institution has been crowded to its ut-

most capacity, and notwithstanding every effort to extend its benefits to as many of our unfortunate as possible, numbers instilled into their minds by reports of the unquiet condition of the State, the result of the bitter political animosities which existed and prevailed to an alarming extent among our own people.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

An apology may be due for taking up so much space with the Governor's Message. The reader will make due allowance for the length of this precious document, as it seems the Governor had much to say to the assembled wisdom at Raleigh, from his political stand point! We have no room for comment, this week, but will give the reader a peep into the Governor's political household when in power at the capitol, a few years since, shortly.

North Carolina Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.

SENATE—Mr. Dunham reported from the joint committee appointed last session under the laws of 1868-69, to examine the affairs of the Treasury. Ordered to be read.

At 11:30 the Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives to continue the examination and counting of the votes for Governor and other State officers.

House—Mr. Badger offered a joint resolution petitioning Congress to remove the disabilities of W. N. H. Smith, Burton Craig and others, which was adopted.

At 11:30 according to adjournment, the joint session of the two Houses to continue the count of the election returns of last August, recommenced. At the conclusion of the count the Speaker called attention to the fact that the returns were not in the counties of Gates, Jones, Macon, Rowan and Watauga.

Mr. Brown of Mecklenburg offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to send to the Sheriffs of the dilatory counties for the missing returns, which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Seymour it was agreed that the result of the election of last August be not published until December 4th.

THURSDAY, Nov. 21.

SENATE—Mr. Nicholson introduced a bill to provide for a special court for the trial of misdemeanors in the town of Sparta. Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to enact a code in lieu thereof. Mr. May introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company.

A vote took place on the question of giving twenty copies of the Governor's Message for each member of the General Assembly. The document was stigmatized as a "stump speech," and opposition was made to printing so large an edition of it at the public expense. It was agreed at last to print ten copies for each member.

The question of indulging delinquent Sheriffs was pretty clearly settled in disposing of the resolution for the relief of the Sheriff of Beaufort county. The resolution was tabled by a vote of some four to one.

House—Mr. Badger introduced a resolution relieving W. W. Holden of the disqualifications of holding office, &c., which went over under the rules.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

SENATE—Mr. Troy introduced a bill amending an act to provide for a system of public instruction. [Proposes to repeat the school law of 1872.]

Mr. Welch introduced a bill to repeal an act to provide for the construction of a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the State of Georgia. Referred.

The difficulty between the Governor and the Penitentiary Directors as to how their report should be submitted occupied several hours time.

House—Mr. Bennett, from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill to add to the bill providing for the election of Judges of the State, the election of the people of their respective districts. The bill passed its second reading, and will go to the Senate.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to require executors to give a bond in behalf of the creditors of the deceased; referred.

Mr. Anderson of Clay, introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of any place of religious worship in the State; referred.

Mr. Blackwell introduced a bill to exempt ministers of the gospel from poll tax, working on the roads, and serving on the jury; referred.

In the Senate on Saturday Mr. Norwood introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Medical Company.

Mr. Avera, a bill to amend the act of 1869 concerning turnpikes.

Mr. Avera, a bill to regulate the rate of interest. [Makes the legal rates 6 per cent and authorizes any other rate by special contract.]

Mr. McCauley, a bill to repeal the act of last session entitled "an act to prevent thereckless destruction of deer."

Mr. Avera, a bill to protect horses and mules from the prevailing epidemic.

Mabson, col., a bill to repeal the act providing for cumulative suffrage in the city of Winston.

Only two measures of much importance were acted upon by the House on Saturday. The bill giving each Judicial District the election of its Superior Court Judge passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. The bill changing the name of the building Supreme Court in Wake county, passed in several readings. The House joined the Senate in administering a rebuke to Governor Caldwell in regard to the report of the President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Fleming introduced a bill to facilitate the sale of the public lands.

Mr. Troy, a bill to re-enact and continue in force the charter of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad.

A special committee was provided for to enquire into the affairs of the Penitentiary.

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The proceedings of the House on Monday, like those of the past week, presents nothing of note or interest. The announcement of some standing committees and the introduction of bills and resolutions were the sum total of what was done.

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TUESDAY, Nov. 25.

No business of importance in the Senate to-day.

In the House among the bills introduced the most important was by Mr. Badger, in regard to preventing fraud on the Treasury and corrupt and improper legislation. The resolution relieving W. W. Holden of the disqualifications imposed by the court of impeachment, came up but was postponed for two weeks.

There was one vote had for U. S. Senator, in each house. No election.

In the Senate, Messrs. Stafford, of Stokes and Forsyth, Morehead, of Guilford, and Morehead, of Rockingham, among others, voted for Vance.

Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, voted for Merrimon. Senate vote stood Vance, 25; Merrimon, 7; Pool, 1.

In the House, Mr. Mitchell, of Stokes, voted for Vance, Mr. Wheeler, of Forsyth, voted for Pool; Messrs. Marler, of Yadkin, and Waugh, of Surry, for Merrimon.

House vote—Vance, 58; Merrimon, 11; Pool, 55.

The Weldon News says that, on Friday night last, two box cars standing on the Wilmington road above the depot at that place, took fire and before it could be extinguished or the cars uncoupled, burned, together with their contents. The cars belonged to the Wilmington railroad, and were loaded with merchandise of various kinds, enroute to merchants South.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Thanksgiving services in Moravian Church at 10 o'clock to-day.

GOOD FARMING.—We are always pleased to note improvements in farming, and cheerfully give place to the following, furnished by a friend,—as an evidence of good tillage:

Mr. N. L. Gimble, of this neighborhood, raised 278 bushels of corn on 5 acres, being a fraction over 55 bushels to the acre. Of the 5 acres, 1½ was bottom, and 3½ common upland. The ground was well ploughed previous to planting, but not afterwards, the crop being kept clean by a Cultivator or Hoe Harrow.

Mr. Gimble's corn is of a fine yellow variety, and weighs considerable above the standard weight of 56 pounds to the bushel, when shelled. Seed can be obtained if wanted.

ON Monday evening last, a young man was found lying insensible, at the corner of Old Shallow Ford and Salt Streets. Medical aid was procured, and upon reviving the stranger gave his name as Sims, hailing from Richmond, where he had been in the hospital ever since the war, being severely wounded, disabling him so much that he could hardly travel. He says he was refused passage on the Railroad, and was trying to make his way to South Carolina, where he had a brother. He could not speak above a whisper, and was nearly broken down. As soon as he could be moved he was taken to the Salem Hotel, where he was well cared for during the night, and in the morning was able to walk about town.

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Poetry.

FORGET THEE.

BY THE REV. JOHN MOULTRIE.
Forget thee! If to dream by night,
And muse on thee by day—
If all the worship deep and wild,
A poet's heart can pay,
If prayer in silence breathed for thee,
To the world's ear no power,
If winged thoughts that fit to thee,
A thousand in an hour—
If busy fancy blending thee
With all my future lot—
If this thou call'st "forgetting," thou
Indeed shall be forgot.

Forget thee! Bid the forest birds
Forget their sweetest tune.
Forget thee! Bid the sea forget
To swell beneath the moon:
Bid the mighty ocean waves forget
To drink refreshing dew;
Thyself forget thy own dear land
And its mountains wild and blue;
Forget each old familiar face,
Each long-familiar spot—
What things are there to forget, by thee,
Then thou shalt be forgot!

Keep if thou wilt thy maiden peace
Still calm and fancy free.
For God forbid thy glimmering heart
Should be dimmed by me; Yet while that heart is still unsworn,
Oh! bid not mine to rove,
But let it muse its humble faith
And uncomplaining love.
If the love ayil me not,
Forget me then! but ne'er believe
That thou canst be forgot!

Select Miscellany.

A Notable Watch.

The New Orleans Times of the 30th ult., has a sensation about General Lafayette's watch, presented to him by George Washington, which was stolen from him in Tennessee when he visited this country in 1824. The Governor of Tennessee at that time offered a reward of one thousand dollars for its return, but no traces of it was discovered. The Times says:

The years passed on, and with them lapsed men's recollection of the circumstance faded away. Lafayette died in 1834, and for the space of forty-eight years, the stolen watch bore an unknown history. At the end of that time, but a few days ago, a gentleman residing in this city, while visiting Louisville, attended an auction sale at a junk shop, where, strange to relate, he found among the articles offered a watch, which upon examination, he discovered to be the long lost watch of Lafayette.

Suffice it to say that he eagerly purchased it, and as quickly formed the resolution to transmit it to the family of General Lafayette, now residing in Paris, pending which transmission, however, the gentleman has brought it to his home, and has consented to its exhibition for a few days at E. A. Tyler's jewelry store, on Canal Street.

The watch is open faced, of gold, with a double case, and may be remarked as of a peculiar appearance, being of only ordinary size, but nearly as thick as it is wide. The outer case bears upon its surface carved figures, in bas relief, representing the picture of Mars offering a crown to the Goddess of Peace, who is surrounded by her emblems, while over all appear the stern implements of war, hung high out of reach. On the inner case appears the yet clearly legible inscription:

"U. Washington

To

Gilbert Mattiers de Lafayette.
Lord Cornwallis's Capitalization

On the covering of the works is seen the makers name—E. Halifax, London, 1759.

Mount Vernon and the Tomb of Washington.

A meeting of the Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Association took place at the Hoffman House, New York, on Friday last. There were present Mrs. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Eve, of Georgia; Mrs. Brooks, of New York; Mrs. Halsted, of New Jersey; Mrs. Hudson, of Connecticut; and Mrs. Sweat, of Maine; General Harlstead, of the Advisory Committee, also assisted. Several business matters came before the meeting, and gratifying reports were received of the management on the estate, which has lately been put in charge of Colonel Hollingsworth, who holds the offices of Resident Secretary and Superintendent. Under the new arrangement all the rooms in the mansion have been thrown open to visitors, which could not conveniently be done during the occupation of the Regent, whose ill health has often confined her to her apartment. The objects of her residence at Mount Vernon having been accomplished, she will now return to her own home, and the ladies hoping to secure the continuance of the new arrangement entered into in the installation of Colonel Hollingsworth, whose careful supervision of the estate and courteous attention to visitors give great satisfaction to the Association and are daily becoming better known to the public.

A STRAW-SELLER WORTH HALF A MILLION.—A New York paper says: "Old Wight, the straw man, is a character. For more than forty years he has peddled straw in this city and Brooklyn to the poorer class of the population to make straw beds. Sixty-five years of age or thereabouts, he is still young and active. He has an honest, farmer-like look, and wears old and patched garments of an ancient fashion and appearance, but which, nevertheless, look comfortable and appropriate to the man. His overcoat is of blue cloth, with double capes. He wears a straw hat winter and summer. His boots are fastened together with thongs of leather, and were fashioned by himself. The soles of them are at least two inches thick, and have the appearance of having been worn with sundry repairs for at least ten years.

"His horse, which is blind of one eye, appears to be well cared for, and is probably the only horse in the city that has not had the prevailing disease. Whether he is too old, or has an immunity from contagious diseases on account of his mode of life, it is difficult to say. The harness covering his horse's back is composed of small pieces of leather, rope, and bits of chain.

Old Wight lives down in the meadows, foot of Tenth street, Brooklyn, in an old shanty constructed by himself. He has acquired great riches by means of his industry and miserly habits. His property, composed of lots and small houses erected on them, scattered all over Brooklyn, is variously estimated as worth between \$300,000 and \$500,000—all acquired by selling small bundles of rye and oat-straw at five cents a bundle, and investing his gains in real estate in Brooklyn."

A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

JUST PUBLISHED BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1873.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C. Oct. 1, 1872.

ESTABLISHED 1827! THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS. PLAIN AND FANCY BOOK & JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

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The Cheapest Books ever Published.

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At the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.

Cheap Photo Prints, Window Shades,
Initial Prints, Wall Paper, after J. H. Hill,
INITIAL PAPER, Rose Print, and Ornamented.

Magill's Paper Fasteners.

New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.

Good and cheap Writing Paper.

Blank Account and Record Books.

Tilden's Nonspilling Inks.

and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March 31, 1871.

FOR FALL SOWING!

USE THE FARMER'S FAVORITE!

LISTER BROTHERS BONE MANURE

For Sale by J. B. RUSSELL, General Agent No. 16, Bowley's Wharf, BALTIMORE, MD. August 22. 33-2m.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

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